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The Kentucky campaign has reached th period of "a thief, a liar and a murderer," and the election is two months away. It is fair to assume that Mr. Bookwalter

was not born yesterday, and, such being the case, that he did not interfere, as th enemy alleges, in the ward primaries to nominate councilmen.

lavit of the seemingly bumptious Frank P. ir to make the public believe that General Otis is guilty of perjury. Mr. Blair ms not to have discovered the difference between epithet and argument.

While ex-Governor Boutwell was quite man years ago, he was set aside by the ssachusetts Legislature in 1877 to make room for George F. Hoar in the Senate For that reason his views are not of the highest importance at the present time.

Captain Cosgrove, of the Nebraska regiment which distinguished itself at Manila, has declined the nomination of the fusion ists for sheriff in Lincoln on the ground an expansionist and therefore n accord with the party nominating him. He has always been a Democrat, but of the old expansion variety, like Thomas

One may get the impression from what the mayor said a year ago about the growth of the city demanding a 70-cent levy that afl growth has ceased, because he says now that 59 cents on \$100 is sufficient, the inference being that Indianapolis is in a condition of decline. Such is not the case. Indi enapolis never saw a better year than 1899, and it is not due to the mayor's party.

Customs receipts last August amounted 20,546,697, compared with \$16,249,699 for Au gest, 1898. The entire revenue of the general government for August, 1899, was \$49,978,173 or \$8,200,000 more than in August of la year. The expenditures during August were \$45,728,000, or \$4,300,000 less than the receiptsa result which will not please all people whose success or hopes depend upon the crippling of the government.

The Republican primaries in every ward where there is any prospect of a Repub lican being elected were well attended Saturday, the greatest interest being manifested. Every effort was made to prevent all except Republicans living in the wards from voting, and there is every reason believe that the effort was generally sucsaful. The most of the successful candidates are well qualified for the office which they aspire. In this connection it may be said that there is no reason why all primaries should not be conducted like those held on Saturday; the sixty-day poll books should be used as voting lists, and no man

The address of Senator Fairbanks yesterday before the German associations is so happy in conception and language that he who would attempt to impreve upon it would be presumptuous. He has put into simple yet meaning language what every blood recognizes as the great contribution of that people to the character, stability, power and patriotism of the American nation. What Mr. Fairbanks said of our relations to other nations means very much, and should convince all of the wickedness of the attempt to make it appear that there is any feeling of hostility between the United States and Germany. Without direct allusion to the talk about alliances with foreign powers, Mr. Fairbanks declared the desire and purpose of this government: namely, to be on terms of equal friendship and good will with those nations which bear the assurance of progressive civilization.

There has been such a cry raised against the granting of franchises in Cuba that the administration very naturally avoids doing anything that can be twisted into such action. There is such a thing, however, as doing greater injustice by refusing every request that may seem like a franchise. The Western Union Telegraph Company has a contract with the dead Spanish government in Cuba to maintain exclusive telegraph communication with Cuba. The corporation is making the most of monopoly, charging from \$2.50 to \$5 for words to or from the island. The Commercial Cable Company has arranged to lay s Cuban cable. It agrees to serve the government at any price it may fix and to sell to the United States on appraisal. Everything was arranged for the laying of the cable when Secretary Alger forbade the landing, although a Cuban owning land on the water front offered it to the Commercial Company. The company is pushing its case with energy, and it already has the backing of the press of the country. The monopoly which demands such exorbitant prices should be broken by permitting the Commercial cable to become a competitor.

The latest exploit of our brave soldiers ppines is calculated to hurt the anti-expansionists in a new place. The disthe soldiers attacked and capalmost impregnable stronghold,

upon them from above. The enemy were not part of Aguinaldo's army, but bandits operating on their own hook, just as he is, the difference being that while he pretends to be fighting for independence these bandits have simply been destroying plantations and levying tribute. As the Philippines belong to the United States it was in order for our the governed? Atkinson and his friends

### LABOR DAY.

should rise and protest

The Legislatures of thirty-six States have designated the first Monday of September as Labor day and made it a legal holiday and in the District of Columbia it is so by act of Congress. With a little on the part of labor organizations the States might be induced to adopt the day, thus making it unanimous. A legs holiday means that banks may close and that all negotiable paper falling due on that day shall be deemed in law as having matured on the day previous, and when the legal holiday falls on Monday such paper shall be deemed as having matured on the Saturday previous. In this respect, therefore, Labor day has the precedence of al other legal holidays, for, as it always comes on Monday, it causes all bank paper once in every year to mature two days sooner than it otherwise would. As Sunday is legal holiday, paper maturing on that day is deemed as maturing on Saturday anyhow. The selection of Monday as Labor day was doubtless to give workingmen two consecu-

tive days of rest. Preliminary announcements in the loca papers indicate that the day will be very generally observed in the cities and town of Indiana. It is to be hoped the addresses on the occasion will tend to promote better understanding of the true relations of cap ital and labor and the legitimate objects of It will take something more than the affi- labor organization. Governor Mount said in his Labor day proclamation:

Organization has become a necessity. The character of the organization must, in large degree, determine its usefulness. Wise, conservative leadership is imperative. La-bor's grievances should be adjusted in a court of reason. Such a wise course of prosedure would gain the approval and secure the workingman public sympathy and wise egislation. Organization controlled by iniscreet leadership, which counsels extreme measures, instead of moderation and concil iation, which appeals to the passions and prejudices instead of calm judgment and sense of justice, thus disturbing the peace and quiet and endangering life and property prove a menace to labor's best interes and create in the public mind prejudice against organized labor, where sympathy and support should be found.

Nobody is more interested in maintaining distinction between the use and the ers are those who strive hardest to enforce this distinction.

# TRIUMPH OF AMERICAN SKILLED

LABOR. A fit cause for congratulation on Labor day is the wonderful advance in the excellence of production which American skilled labor has made during the past few ears and the fact that it has been recognized the past year by competitors in other lands. Just the other day a British officer in the Sudan expressed his admiration of the great superiority of the American mechanic as a bridge builder. In a few weeks a Pennsylvania company put up an extensive bridge in that far-away land which would have required nearly as many months by British builders. A naval constructor of the German navy, after inspecting American shipyards and ships made in them, declares that the warships which they are building will be among the finest of all the world, if they are not superior. What is true of those employed in the industries named is true of nearly all others. American labor in the factories is, as a whole the most intelligent and skillful in the world and, therefore, the most productive. The average skilled workman in this country will turn out more product in a given time than the average European workman, so that while he receives higher compensation for his services he is not really more expen-

in the long run than is the foreigner. A few years ago at home as well as abroad an American brand upon any product was to its prejudice. Twenty years ago dealers put foreign tags upon American goods to make them sell. Our people have got rid the family, Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenthe best, so that the real American prefers the domestic to the imported. And now, thoughtful American who is not of German of foreign countries. But for the superiority which has come to the American skilled worker in recent years and the machinery and devices to perfect production, the United States could not be a powerful competitor in the world's markets, so that it may be said that no element in this country will be more benefited by the broadening of our commerce than those who make

> With the greater skill and the remarkable productive power which has come to skilled labor through machinery the hours of labor in a day have been reduced and further reduction is a reasonable demand. When it shall be demonstrated that with improved machinery a skilled worker turns out more product for the market in eight hours than he did a few years ago in ten the eighthour day will be demanded by the logic of

MAYOR TAGGART'S TAX LEVY. Controller Johnson is past master of all nformation, facts and experience regarding city finances, taxation and expenditure, but, partments which relate to cold arithmetic, no magician. Because he is not his attempt to make it appear that a levy of cents on each \$100 is sufficient to do more than a levy of 70 cents last year is so la mentable a failure that the Journal tenders him condolence. A year ago, when no election was pending, Mayor Taggart, accepting the figures of Controller Johnson, notified the Council that a 70-cent levy was necessary to meet the expenditure "increased the new parks and the growth of the mended and voted by the Council a year ago were \$1,114,593.43. To obtain the revenue to meet these appropriations the mayor and his controller declared that a levy of 70 cents on a valuation of \$119,827,326 was absolutely necessary. This year, while recomnues to meet an aggregate appropriation of | flower, and the founders of Germantown

cate of \$838,791.25 was an imperative necespriation of \$1.114,593.43, while a duplicate of \$729,081.88 is ample in September, 1899, to meet an appropriation of \$1,131,150.03!

The mayor and controller expect to de-

rive \$734,237.94 from the 59-cent levy and the poll taxes. In 1898 a tax duplicate of \$718,-963.95, exclusive of poll taxes, yielded \$706,-017.54, including the insignificant amount collected for polls. In view of this fact, can more than \$710,000 be expected from a tax duplicate of \$729,081.88? The mayor and controller estimate \$315,000 from miscellaneous sources of revenue. In 1898 these sources yielded \$254,350.90. The street-railway and New telephone franchises will yield \$36,000 next year, which would indicate that \$315,000 is about \$15,000 more than will be realized from other sources than taxation. Call it \$300,000, add \$710,000 for the receipts of taxes, and there will be \$1,010,000 with which to meet an appropriation of \$1,131,150.03. This means a deficit of \$121,150. By the figures of the mayor there will be a deficit of \$81,-876. To offset this deficit the mayor counts upon a surplus during the fiscal year which closes Dec. 31, 1899. There may be something in this, but with an increased expenditure of \$127,000 during this year compared with 1898 and with a surplus of but \$3,816.90 Jan. 1, 1899, after accounting for the outstanding warrants at that date in excess of those unpaid a year earlier, it seems inevitable that, with not much larger revenues than in 1898, the city will be in the market a year hence to negotiate a temporary loan of \$100,000 or so.

The mayor promises an object lesson economy next year. Mr. Taggart, versatile as he is, has never appeared in so novel a role as that of pinching economist. To pull through in 1898 the mayor required the firemen to take an enforced vacation with loss of pay. That was his only effort as an economist. Does he now propose to deny himself the advantage of increasing the street pay roll by several hundred names a month before election? Is he about to reduce the number of firemen, overseers, lookers-on, inspectors, now quite an army, by mustering out a hundred or so? Is the custom of having one able-bodied "ward statesman" watch two less able-bodied men do as little work as possible about to be abandoned? Is the primary-packing henchman to be made the victim of economy?

Mr. Taggart has afforded the town much amusement now and then with his witticisms, but just now his declaration that hereafter he will be the apostle of an economy that will be distressing in its severity is the cause of vociferous hilarity.

### EARLY GERMAN IMMIGRATION.

Among the beautiful and elaborate

'floats' in the German Day parade yester-

historic and some allegorical, several relating to early German-American immigration. Everybody knows how largely Germans have contributed to American citizenship in recent years, but the honorable part they bore in colonial and revolutionary times is not so generally known. One of the floats yesterday represented the landing of the first German colony in America, under Francis Daniel Pastorius, in 1683. Pastorius was a highly educated man and had begun the practice of law in Germany when, having joined the of Pietists, resembling the English Puritans, he conceived the idea of leading a colony to America. This scheme took him to England, where he made the acquaintvert to Quaker doctrines. Returning to Germany he organized his colony and sailed for Pennsylvania, where land had been and laid out Germantown, which soon became and for a long time continued to be a center of German influence. This was nearly a hundred years before the Revolutionary war, and by the time that great struggle began there were enough Germans in Pennsylvania to contribute materially to the colonial army. Pastorius was a leader against slavery ever drawn up in America. This was in 1688. He became a teacher, pamphleteer and author, and contributed materially to laying the foundations of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. He died at Germantown in 1719

Another float in yesterday's parade repesented Pastor Peter Muhlenberg and congregation. The Muhlenbergs were a distinguished and influential family in early American history. The father and head of as a Lutheran missionary in 1742. He was a university man, a graduate of the theological school at Gottingen, an accomplished linguist, an eloquent preacher and an untiring worker. He was the founder of the German Lutheran Church in America. His son, John Peter Muhlenberg, born at Trappe, Pa., in 1746, was one of the famous patriots of revolutionary times. Like his father he was educated for the pulpit, though he entered the Episcopalian Church. When the war began he was preaching in Virginia, but when Washington offered him the colonelcy of a regiment he promptly accepted it. In a sermon defending his course to his congregation he said: "There is a time for all things-a time to preach and a time to pray; but there is also a time to fight, and that time has now come." Then, pronouncing the benediction he threw off his priest's gown and stood before them in the uniform of a colonel. Standing in the front door of the church he ordered the drums to beat for recruits, and nearly three hundred of his congregation enlisted then and there. When his regiment was filled it was called the "German regiment." Under his leadership it was in many battles and achieved a high reputation for military efficiency. For gallant service he was promoted first to be brigadier and afterwards major general. After the war he entered politics, and, after filling several important positions, was elected to Congress, serving from 1789 till 1795. Later he was elected to the United States Senate, but declined to serve. A statue of him stands in the capitol at Washington, placed there by the State of Pennsylvania. He was a genuine fighting parson. Two of his brothers, a son, and a nephew also served creditably in Congress at different times, his brother Frederick A Muhlenberg, being speaker of the House. two terms. Other members of the family have achieved distinction in other directions. Such facts as these are worth recalling because they show how early in their his-

tory the American people began to be a

owed to other immigration and other col-

onles than those from England. The Pur-

itans and the Pilgrim fathers were noble

sity in September, 1898, to meet an appro- John Peter Muhlenberg, the fighting parson, said to a relative who reproached him for abandoning the church for the army: "I am a clergyman, it is true, but I am a mem ber of society as well as the poorest layman, and my liberty is as dear to me as to any man. Shall I then sit still and enjoy my continent is spilling? Do you think if America should be conquered that I should be safe? Far from it. And would you not sooner fight like a man than die like a dog?" From that time to the present there has been no war in which German-Americans

### GETTING TOGETHER.

the fighting.

and native Americans of German parentage

have not been ready to do their share of

Those who were counting upon the dissensions of the Republicans in the municipal election to help the Democracy are beginning to see that they are certain to be disappointed. The dissatisfaction which followed the heated contest has passed away or so nearly so that it will be of no account weeks before the election. The arraignment of the whole Republican party in the Democratic platform and its policy in municipal affairs has aroused Republican resentment toward the Taggart party. Republicans ask themselves what they have to gain by promoting the election of Mr. Taggart and the weakest Council ticket that has ever been presented. In two elections, when Republicans have procured the election of Mr. Taggart either by voting for him or not voting at all, his success has been heralded abroad as a purely Democratic victory, accompanied by the claim that it would insure the triumph of the party in the following general election. Mr. Taggart's large plurality in 1895 gave the Democrats hope in this State, and particularly in this county, early in the campaign of 1896. Thoughtful Republicans see that the municipal election has a bearing upon the important elections of 1900. Republicans and many others have come to see that there is to make his election to a third term important to the welfare of the city. The great prosperity which has come to Indianapolis the past two or three years is due to the defeat of the party to which Mr. Taggart

These are some of the influences which thus early in the campaign are at work bring about unity of effort and a united and resolute effort on the part of Republicans to carry the city. In addition to these help ful influences the reports from elements which have not always been counted with the Republicans are of the most encouraging character. Hundred of men, who know that their condition has been greatly improved since 1896, know that these better conditions have followed Republican suc The dissolving dissatisfaction and the encouraging reports from other sources inspire confidence among Republicans who are best informed regarding the situation. If the party shall continue to pull itself together that confidence is warranted, because when there is a full and united vote Indianapolis is a Republican city.

The Democrats in North Carolina are, it seems, about to try a new plan of disfranchising the negroes. It is the Mississippi plan with improvements. The Mississippi Constitution provides that no person shall vote unless he shall have paid a poll tax of \$2, and it also requires that "every quali elector shall be able to read any sec tion of the Constitution of this State, or shall be able to understand the same when read to them, or give a reasonable interpretation thereof." This applies to whites as well as blacks. The North Carolina plan, as embodied in a proposed amendment to the Constitution submitted to the people by the last Legislature, would exclude illiterate negroes, but admit illiterate whites. A cor-

Every person of eligible age who applies for registration, for instance, must be able read and write any section or sections the federal Constitution. Under this 100,000 incompetent negro voters in North Carolina will be forever barred from polls. But the ignorant white votersand there are perhaps thousands of themcan enter through another gate. Section provides that any lineal descendant of any voter in this county prior to 1867 shall be entitled to vote, whether he can read and

The Mississippi Constitution has been upheld because, while it imposes an educational qualification, it includes whites as well as blacks, and therefore does not dis criminate against the latter on account of color. As the North Carolina plan clearly is to be a general attempt by constitutional provision to permanently disfranchise the

It is a rare day when the London Saturday Review cannot find or make a pretext for criticising American policies. Commenting on President McKinley's recent asserthat the Philippines belong to the United States as much as do Louisiana Texas and Alaska, it says:

This certainly sounds strange in mouth of politicians who are never tired of citing the grandiloquent sentiments of the Declaration of Independence. This is an assertion of the right to purchase a country from its former rulers against the wish

of the inhabitants. There is not an analogy There are two answers to this; first, we purchased Alaska without ever consulting the inhabitants, and, second, we have not purchased the Philippines at all. We demanded and obtained them as a war demnity, only paying Spain \$20,000,000 on ac count of what she had spent in the islands When Spain ceded the islands she ceded the people. Great Britain has often acquired territories and peoples the same way. In 1814 Denmark ceded the Island of Heligoland to Great Britain, and in 1890 Great Britain ceded it to Germany in compensation for territorial concessions in Africa, and in both cases the inhabitants were transferred with the island. They were opposed to the last transfer, but they were consulted. If the Saturday Review would search British history it would find precedents for about every case that can possibly arise in the way of the transfer of

The Cleveland mothers have little trace of the old Spartan "return with your shield or upon it" spirit. They want the commanding officer to send their boys home at once with their shields, and not upon them. The whole thing grows out of mother-love, and is herefore pardonable, but mother-love tine tured with a triffe of self-sacrificing patriotism lives longer, has a broader influence and commands a world more of admiration and sympathy.

types of men in their way and did a noble work, but they did not do it all. Massachu-Future dictionaries will contain the following definition: "Dreyfus, v. t., to condemn in a formal trial in which persecuion and not justice is aimed at."

by the management of Indiana reforma-

those who landed at Plymouth Rock. Rev. of the penitentiary through prejudice against that regulation need hesitate no

### BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

The Usual Amount. Watts-Think this will be a dry campaign? Potts-Oh, there will be the usual amount f mud to throw.

The Point of View. The Citizen-Ever notice how a policeman s never around when he is wanted? The Mendicant-I've noticed he is always around when he isn't wanted.

# Possible Explanation.

"I wonder if Oom Paul will be reduced to going on the stage after the trouble is over?" "It is possible. I shouldn't wonder if

### about turn."

There Is a Difference. "I beg yo' pawdon, suh," setting down his glass after the ceremony, "but did I undahstand yo' to say this whisky is chemically pyo'?"

#### said that, or stated, suh, that it was pyo'ly chemical."

"Ah, I was not sutten, suh, whether

INDIANA EDITORIAL OPINION.

"Yes, sir," said the saloon man.

Editor McLean will probably learn how other Democrats who have run and lost felt when the final bulletins were posted.-Lafayette Call.

Western farmers are too busy marketing their products at Republican prices to care to hear about the "crime of '73" this fall. -Kokomo Tribune

The only things that escaped condemnaion at the hands of the Ohio Democratic convention were the American navy and infant baptism.-Logansport Journal. Every true American will support the ad-

ninistration in repressing armed and organ-

zed assaults on the American flag. disposition of the Philippines with Congress, but until Congress acts order must be maintained.-Goshen Times. Under Cleveland men crowded into the cities in search of employment. Now tramps are crowding into cities to escape employnent. It don't go to put up a hard-luck olea while farmers are offering \$2 a day

and board for harvest hands.-Cannelton All the denunciation of trusts, the cheap cry of small demagogues and of even greater men who stoop to pander to prejudice, to retain their ascendency, is not going to stop accumulations of capital in this age, won-

erful for its money-making.-Terre Haute The present high price of beef will no prevail any longer than it takes to bring into the market the myriads of cattle that are now being rounded up on ranches and fattened on the farms of the West, but the price will not go down to former figures

while the country's prosperity continues -Greenfield Republican. There may have been a time, there was : time in this city, when people did not give this subject of street paving so much thought as they do now. But let a mar come here at this time and talk about cedar blocks and cobblestones as material for a street pavement and his life will be in dan ger.-South Bend Tribune.

Any man may have the view, and express it, that the United States should not hold the Philippines; that is simply a political But when he expresses the hope that old glory may be trailed in the mud and that our troops in Luzon may be driven into the sea, he is guilty of treason to his country, and should be treated as a traitor. -Fort Wayne News.

The fact that the recruiting officers are accepting only about 15 per cent. of those who want to enlist for service in the Philppines indicates that the young men are with the government in spite of the antiexpansion talk. There will always be men enough to fight Uncle Sam's battles, just as there will always be a few men to drag behind the charlot of national progress -Huntington Herald.

The anti-imperialists are to hold another 'conference" for the purpose of organizing opposition to the President's policy." The aunties would be better occupied in raising funds with which to buy bouquets and chocplate cake for the thrifty Aguinaldo after General Otis has consigned him to the United States calaboose in Manila next winter.-Muncie News.

Stephen Decatur once said: "Our country in her intercourse with foreign nations, may she be always in the right-but our country, right or wrong." If the true spirit of American patriotism breathed in the above was heeded and more generally absorbed, there would be less of this yawping "Emperor McKinley," Washington Aguinaldo," and a lot more nonsense of the same nature.—Anderson

Some of the county officers seem to think they are in duty bound to order all supplies they have estimated they will need in their estimates put before the county council That is not at all necessary. If bids are secured on those supplies and they are not needed, there is no reason why the official should order them because he deemed it pessible they might be needed. It is in this way that a county official may make a record for economy, by reducing the unnecessary expenditures of the past.-Elkhart Re

The troops in the Philippines are ou troops, they are there for our country, they are defending a position taken by our Nation, they are fighting under our flag, an no man can voice the wish that reverses come to them, that degradation come to the country, that the American position there be deserted, that the flag raised there be pulled down in dishonor, without voicing treason. The American people will never consider a change of the Philippine policy unless it be an honorable change.-Muncie

It is to be hoped that the county officers and county council in this county will do the square thing by the new law and give it a good, thorough and impartial triat. It the law does not work well after it has been thoroughly tested it will soon be repealed. All laws enacted should be faithfully and vigorously enforced. If they are wholesome they will benefit the people and if they are vicious their rigid enforcement will cause the Legislature to swoop down upon them and repeal them at the first opportunity.

The gas pumping proposition continues to excite the selfish instinct to those who happen to live just about the base of supply and their movement to stop it is in striking contrast with their previous implied invitaone time it was said by these people, in action if not in words, "We've got gas to sell." They did sell the right to bore gas wells to lay pipe lines. The purchasers pato for the right to bring the gas to the surface and to take it where they wanted to. When the pressure became so weak that it was not -delivering compressors or pumps were reserted to and have operated unopposed for several years. Madison county's present day objection is much like an objection to a shipper using a railroad instead of a wagon to take home goods he had bought and paid for. The pumping system is a part of the development of the gas business, and it dealers in gas have a right to sink wells in Madison county-a right which they get by land leases or otherwise-they have a right to use the means for making the product of service in their business .- Lafayette Courier.

# SENATOR BEVERIDGE.

Beveridge is still silent. Good for Bever-Those who knew him knew that he sense as well as eloquence. The public had little means of knowing the former It has now. It is evident that Beveridge is all right.-Marion Chronicle. Senator Beveridge is at home, but th

newspaper men find him sphinx-like, and the Beveridge interviews are few and far between. It is well that he does not follow the windy example of the fresh junior sen ator from Suckerdom.—Goshen News. The reception to Senator Beveridge was cuite a compliment to him. He doubtless is

high esteem which they have for him. has not yet made a mark in Congress, but no one doubts his ability to do so. He will be heard from on the Philippine question and his utterances will come with the weight of authority.-Columbus Republic. It is amusing to note the anger of the reople who think Senator Beveridge ought to be a daily newspaper, giving out a fresh edition of Philippine news every day. We should have a better opinion of the senato than ever. We knew that he could talk well, and now we know that he can be eloquently silent. He is wise in not playing

tear his evidence to pieces before it gets the Senate. The wisest of men once said there is "a time to keep silent and a time to speak."—Terre Haute Express.

United States Senator Albert J. Beveridge not only had the shrewdness and foresight to anticipate the great need of a personal knowledge and contact with the conditions existing in the Philippine islands, but now has the good judgment and sound d cretion to keep his information to himself until the proper time and occasion demands that it be given to the public.—Greenfield

Senator Beveridge does well when he the East gathering information for the public of not only his State, but for the peo of these great United States. When time comes for the dissemination of what he has gleaned, he will freely and fairly state facts as they exist, and conclusions as he draws them. He acted very sensibly in re-fusing to dole it out piecemeal to newspa-

pers .- Elwood Call-Leader. he is cultivating those whiskers for a knock-The Courier confesses that it likes nerve of Mr. Beveridge. He is preserving his information so that he may make the most of his opportunities. If he were to give up his knowledge now the interest be taken out of his story before Senate meets, and it would prove of no use to him. As a senator, his record is yet to be made, and in due time he will make this question being one of his strong cards. The positiveness with which he can to the interviewer is to be admired In his present attitude he is giving Indiana no reason for feeling ashamed of his election.-Lafayette Courier.

# ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Children in the Hawaiian islands have raised \$10,000 with which to inaugurate mission work on the island of Mindanao, in the

A woman's club in Iceland, known as the Thorvaldsen Society, looks after the poor, keeps up a sewing school, visits the hospital and carries on various philanthropic enter-

When Meyerbeer died he ordered that manuscripts, letters, etc., should be made public thirty years after his death. That should have been done in 1894, but owing to quarrels among the descendants and relaives it has been postponed again and again. The remains include a number of letters from Heine and a complete opera.

An officer who has been under General Wood at Santiago says of him: "I saw General Wood at his desk for three days, when, really believe, he was the sickest man in Santiago. Once, going into the palace in the morping, I saw him lean against the wall for support, but in a moment he braced up again and went on and worked just as hard that day as on any other. With chills shaking his entire body, he would press his hand hard against the desk so as to stop the trembling while he wrote.

Over one hundred volumes of the Rebellion Records have been published by the government at a cost of \$2,600,000. A public library in a town near Boston has a full set, and the librarian says in his report: When Henry B. Pierce was alive he used to look at some of them once in a while, but now there is only one man in town who ever calls for any of the set. He seems to greatly interested in the battles in which his father fought. We can hardly afford the space for the Rebellion Records much long-

John D. Rockefeller, in recently declining to aid personally in erasing the debt of a Western church, said to the applicant: cannot oblige you because I have had opportunity to examine a report of your financial condition, and I never contribute under any other circumstances. You had best apply to the mission people for assistance. Last year I contributed \$1,000,000 through the mission officials because I felt sure that they knew the needs and could distribute it wisely. I might make a mis-

Arthur J. Balfour is so often spoken of as one of the younger English politicians that it comes almost as a surprise to find that he is fifty-one. He was born on July 25, 1848. Yet in a Cabinet of nineteen members only three are younger than Mr. Balfour, these being Lord Balfour of Bur-Mr. Akres-Douglas and Mr. Walter Long. But although young in years as Cabinet ministers go, Mr. Balfour may now lmost be reckoned an old parliamentary hand. He has held a seat in the House of Commons for a quarter of a century, hav-ing been first elected for Hertford in 1874, and he has been in all the three governments that Lord Salisbury has

Queen Victoria is the shortest adult sovereign in the world. Her Majesty is only four feet eleven inches high and tips the beam at 171 pounds. Her bust and hips measure forty-four inches and fifty inches, espectively, while her waist is thirty-five inches. The tallest queen in Europe is the young Wilhelmina of Holland. She is only ineteen years old, but her height is no less than five feet five and one-half inches built, with a weight of only 130 Juno-forty-two inches. Her waist measures only twenty-one and one-half and her hips forty inches. Her Majesty of Holland is, in other words, so ill advised as to lace herself most cruelly. The sovereign's bust measurement. youth, is surpassed by that of none of the ueens except Margherita of Italy and

He never seemed in life to care For any friend's advice; He ran for office forty year And only got there twice. -Atlanta Constitution

A maiden born when autumn leaves, Are rustling in September's breeze, A sapphire on her brow should bind. 'Twill cure diseases of the mind. -Notes and Queries.

But still a Ruby kindles in the vine," Sang Khayyam, as with cup in hand he Poured down the gushing jewel of And that's where Omar got his Ruby at.

Have Proved Themselves Competent.

The gradual substitution of male for fenale typewriters in the government departments at Washington, which has been going on for some time, has resulted in making t hardly pays for a girl nowadays to take service examination for a position. We cannot see why this condition should ex-Certainly women have shown themselves to be especially well adapted to the work of secretary, stenographer and typist.

# The Matter with Kansas.

Kansas City Star. "I'm going to move out of Kansas," said he nervous looking man. 'What's the matter with Kansas?" "Teo prosperous. Everybody there is buyng pianos and the beginners practicing is mough to drive a man to drug stores."

Choice of Evils.

Boston Transcript. The agent of a Chicago plano house says that he never has known so many planos to e shipped into Kansas and neighboring States as this year. There is now a chance for the people to decide which is worse, Populists or beginners on the piano.

# Tod Sloan's Humor.

"Tod" Sloan has offered his sister a home n Indiana if she will abandon the stage and she has declined. He thinks it lowers the dignity of the family. "Tod" is a numorist of no mean pretensions when he tries to be serious.

#### Don't Speak Out. Washington Star.

"They are calling one another a great nany hard names in the Dreyfus trial."
"Yes," answered Mr. Cumrox, "but I take notice they don't darst to say most of 'em ight out in English, so's everybody can un-

A Matter of Calculation. Chicago Tribune.

"How could Bryan have accumulated 200,000 in three years?" "Well, he gets from \$100 to \$500 for a speech, and he speaks nine days in the week. You can count it up for yourself. Great Risks.

### A Chicago woman has been declared in sane because she persisted in puncturing her husband's bicycle tire with her hat pin. Women take great chances when they try to keep their husbands at home.

Washington Post.

Go to School. "Go to school, sonny," said Uncle Eben an' git educated 'bout geography. It'l elp you to un'stan' dat dis worl' would

# RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Enchanted India.

This work describes a tour through the various districts and principal cities of India. It is rather happily named, for it deals largely with the odd, picturesque and mysterious features of India life. The author is Prince Bojidar Karageorgevitch, a prince of Servia, who has traveled extensively in India, who has seen the East through a poet's eyes, and whose poetical style fits in admirably with the dreamy sensuousness of the land and people he describes. "Enchanted India" is a description of the author's visits to thirty-eight cities in the Indian Empire, with accounts of the people and their customs, their strange religious and other interesting ceremonies, the mysterions rites of the Indian fanatics, with the ravages of the plague and famine as a subordinate feature. The book was written in French, but the author's style seems to be well preserved in the English translation, by Clara Bell. As a sample take the opening paragraphs of the first chapter describing the approach to India by sea: "The air is heavy with indefinable perfume. We are already coasting the Indian shore, but it remains invisible, and gives no sign but by these gusts of warmer air laden with that inscrutable aroma of musk and pepper. A lighthouse to port, which we have for some time taken for a star, vanishes in the light mist that hangs over the coast, and then again there is nothing but the immensity of waters under the clear night, blue with moonlight. All the day long a quantity of medusae have surrounded the ship; white as large as an ostrich's egg, with a pink or lilac heart, like a flower; others of enormous size, of a paler blue than the sea, fringed with intense and luminous greensplash of light on the dusk of the deep Others, again, white, blossoming with every shade of rose and violet. Then, towards evening myriads of very small ones, thickening the water, give it a yellowish tinge clinging to the ship's side, rolling in the furrow of its wake, a compact swarm, for hours constantly renewed; but they have at ast disappeared, leaving the sea clear transparent, twinkling with large flicks prescence that rise slowly from the lepths, flash on the surface, and die out a once, under the light of the sky." This a pretty picture and well painte different vein but equally graphic is this description of a scene in Bombay: "In a quiet, darkened corner a girl was lying on a bler, a girl of the Brahmin cast, all in her side an old man, a bearded patriarch seemed to wait for some one. Then another came out from a little house carrying the fire wherewith to light the funeral pile in a little pot hanging from his The two old men took up their ourthen-so light that even to them, tot tering already towards their end, it seemed weight. They made their way cautiously, so as not to tread on the sleeping figures strewn about the street, slowly in devious zigzags. A dog woke howled at them; and then, as I could hear again the dying so of harmoniums and tom-toms, and the clatter of the games." The reader comes frequently on such pictures as this: oxen yoked abreast were threshing out the grain, tramping round and round on a large spread on the ground, the driver chanted a shrill, slow tune; farther away omen in red were gleaning, and a patr a cart in a halo of sunset gold." characteristic and unusual scenes are de scribed in this graphic manner. The book is entirely free from the guide book style and seems to take one into the heart of India. New York: Harper & Brothers.

The Bowen-Merrill Catalogue. The catalogue of the Bowen-Merrill Company is well worth examining. Besides the list of earlier publications, with which the public is more or less familiar, are a number of important announcements for the coming fall. These include two novels. One, "The Black Wolf's Breed." is a tale of adventure by Harris Dickson, a new Southern writer. It is of the time of Louis XIV, and among the characters are some men and women well known in French history. The scene shifts from France to America. It is said to be a strong piece of work. The other story, "The Legionaries." by Henry Scott Clark, deals with that adventurous incident of our own civil war, the daring raid made by Morgan's Confederate cavalry through Indiana and Ohio. This event affords an admirable foundation for a novel of the most exciting sort, and the au-A more serious work is that by Judge D. W. Howe, of Indianapolis, "The Puritan Republic." He goes to the very foundation of our national life and institutions, an shows how the persecutions of the Puritans led to the emigration to Holland. to America and to the founding of government of the Massachusetts colony the life of the people, their industries, edu-cation, power of the church, etc., tracing the gradual growth of the idea of a repu lic. It covers the ground thoroughly, and is a valuable contribution to historical literature. Another important work in a very different line is that on "American Fungi by Capt. Charles McIlvaine, who has long been known as an authority on the subject. This is by far the most complete book on the subject yet published. Over 800 species of mushrooms are classified, and the book is illustrated with thirty-two full-page color plates and over 500 etchings and engravings. The work is likely to become the accepted authority on fungi. Another volume of in-

treat is in store. A book on cookery, by the well-known teacher, Mrs. Emma Ewing, s a promising announcement The new Riley book of the year is a col-section entitled, "Riley Love Lyrics," with illustrations by William B. Dyer. It will be a handsome holiday publication.

terest to persons of literary tastes is a collection of poems inspired by the love of books. It is entitled "Book Lovers' Verse," and is compiled by Howard S. Ruddy, of Rochester, N. Y. "Of Such Is the King-

dom" is the title of a book of stories and rhymes for children, by Miss Clara Vawter,

and those who have been privileged to see

any of this author's work know that a

The War with Spain. Any book which Senator Lodge, of Massa-

husetts, writes is worth reading, as it is sure to contain accurate information expressed in a vivid manner in clear English. Such a book as "The War with Spain" Mr. Lodge has unusual facilities for writing. He is a member of the senate committee on foreign relations, which gave him familfarity with all the phases of the Cuban question. He was also so near the departments in Washington that he could derive accurate information. One of the points in Mr. Lodge's book which will challenge discussion is that he takes the ground that Admiral Schley refused to obey orders when our warships were seeking to ascertain the whereabouts of Cervera's fleet, and thus gave him an opportunity to escape. This is doubtless the view of the Navy Department. Mr. Lodge is very severe upon those who were responsible for the fitting out of the expedition which ultimately captured tiago. He declares that no committee need inquire that the supply bureaus and even the ordnance bureau are responsible holds that the system is wrong and that those bureaus are filled with men who cannot respond to a great emergency. If Mr. Lodge is correct, and he probably is, the nefficient system should be abolished. It is desirable that the man who is to command an expedition should have power to order the things he needs. By inference, General Without giving their names, Mr. Lodge gives the opinions of officers there to the effect that while General Shafter was ill no one seemed to have authority to open roads and prepare for the fighting. In short, he takes the anti-Shafter view of the affair. He asks why somebo did not see that batteries were ship Tampa, and whose fault it was that no launches were provided to land men. In fact, Mr. Lodge has written very much such a book as his friend and kinsman. Governor Roosevelt, would write. The story of the naval and land battles is vividly told by one who understands the difference between fine writing and strong and effective por-trayal. Published by Harper & Brothers.

Prisoners and Captives. Hugh S. Scott writes stories that are good

enough to bear his own name, but he aderable popularity among novel readers. "Prisoners and Captives" relates the origin, progress and outcome of a scheme for aiding the escape of a number of gifted Rus-sian Nihilists, men and women, who had been exiled to Siberia. The schemers ineluded some Englishmen, an American three Russians. Under the pretense of sensing out an Arctic expedition they were send a ship to a certain point on the berian coast to rescue the prisoners.